

6. Check the brake fluid level in the front master cylinder reservoir. Add DOT 4 brake fluid if necessary.
7. Check the parking brake operation and adjust it if necessary.
8. Inspect the front and rear suspension. Make sure they have a good solid feel with no looseness. Turn the handlebar from side to side to check steering play. Service the steering assembly if excessive play is noted. Make sure the handlebar cables do not bind.
9. Check the drive shaft boots for damage.
10. Check the front and rear differential oil level. Top it off if necessary.
11. Check tire pressure (**Table 2**).
12. Check the exhaust system for looseness or damage.
13. Check for missing or damaged skid plates.
14. Check the tightness of all fasteners, especially engine, steering and suspension mounting hardware.
15. Make sure the headlight and taillight work.
16. Make sure all switches work properly.
17. Check the air filter drain tube for contamination.
18. When carrying cargo, make sure it is properly secured.
19. Start the engine, then stop it with the engine stop switch. If the engine stop switch does not work properly, test the switch as described in *Switches* in Chapter Nine.

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

Table 1 provides the maintenance schedule for all models. Strict adherence to these recommendations will help ensure long vehicle service. Perform the

services more often when operating the vehicle commercially and in dusty or other harsh conditions.

Most of the services in **Table 1** are described in this chapter. However, some procedures which require more than minor disassembly or adjustment are covered in the appropriate chapter and are so indicated.

TIRES AND WHEELS

Tire Pressure

Check and adjust tire pressure to maintain the smoothness of the tire, good traction and handling, and to get the maximum life from the tire. A simple, accurate gauge can be purchased for a few dollars and should be carried in the vehicle's tool box. The correct tire pressures are listed in **Table 2**. Check tire pressure when the tires are cold.

WARNING

Always inflate both tire sets (front and rear) to the correct air pressure. If the vehicle is run with unequal air pressures, the vehicle may run toward one side, causing poor handling.

CAUTION

Do not overinflate the tires as they can be permanently distorted and damaged.

Tire Inspection

The tires take a lot of punishment due to the variety of terrain they are subjected to. Inspect them daily for excessive wear, cuts, abrasions or punctures. If a nail or other object is found in the tire, mark its location with a light crayon before removing it. Service the tire as described in Chapter Ten.

To gauge tire wear, inspect the height of the tread knobs. If the average tread knob height measures 4 mm (0.16 in.) or less (**Figure 1**), replace the tire as described in Chapter Ten.

WARNING

Do not ride the vehicle with damaged or excessively worn tires. Tires in these conditions can cause loss of control. Replace damaged or severely worn tires immediately.

Rim Inspection

Inspect the wheel rims for damage. Rim damage may be sufficient to cause an air leak or knock the wheel out of alignment. Improper wheel alignment can cause vibration and result in an unsafe riding condition.

Make sure the wheel nuts (**Figure 2**) are tightened securely on each wheel. Tighten the wheel nuts in a crossing pattern to 64 N•m (47 ft.-lb.).



BATTERY

Many electrical system troubles can be traced to battery neglect. Inspect and clean the battery at periodic intervals.

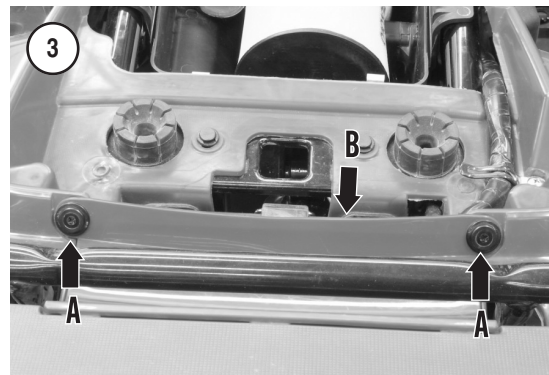
Safety Precautions

When working with batteries, use extreme care to avoid spilling or splashing the electrolyte. This solution contains sulfuric acid, which can ruin clothing and cause serious chemical burns. If the electrolyte is spilled or splashed on clothing or skin, immediately neutralize the affected area with a solution of baking soda and water. Then flush the area with an abundance of clean water. While the TRX350 uses a sealed battery, it vents gasses and electrolyte can leak through cracks in the battery case.

WARNING

Battery electrolyte is extremely harmful when splashed into eyes or onto an open sore. Always wear safety glasses and appropriate work clothes when working with batteries. If the electrolyte gets into someone's eyes, flush them thoroughly with clean water and get prompt medical attention.

When charging a battery, highly explosive hydrogen gas forms in each cell. Some of this gas escapes through filler cap openings and can form an explosive atmosphere in and around the battery. This condition can persist for several hours. Sparks, an open flame or a lighted cigarette can ignite the gas, causing an internal battery explosion and possible serious personal injury.



When servicing the battery, note the following precautions to prevent an explosion or personal injury.

1. Do not smoke or permit any open flame near any battery being charged or near a recently charged battery.
2. Do not disconnect live circuits at battery terminals because a spark usually occurs when a live circuit is broken.
3. Take care when connecting or disconnecting any battery charger. Make sure its power switch is off before making or breaking connections. Poor connections are a common cause of electrical arcs that cause explosions.
4. Keep all children and pets away from charging equipment and batteries.
5. Do not try to open the maintenance-free battery.

Removal/Installation

On all models covered in this manual, the negative terminal of the battery is grounded. When removing the battery, disconnect the negative cable first, then the positive cable. This sequence reduces

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